

MASLOVA, N. S.

~~MASLOVA, N. S.~~; TYAGAY, Ye., redaktor; TYUNEYEVA, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Labor productivity in the industry of the U.S.S.R.] Proizvo-
ditel'nost' truda v promyshlennosti SSSR. 2-e dop.izd.
[Moskva] Gos.izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1953. 383p. (MLRA 8:3)
(Labor productivity)

MASLOVA, Nadezhda Semenovna; BORISOV, Yevgeniy Filippovich; PANKRAT'YEV, Viliy Gavrilovich, mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; PLOTNIKOV, K.N., red.; ZALKIND, A.I., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Wages and production costs in U.S.S.R. industries] Zarabotnaya plata i sebestoimost' produktsii v promyshlennosti SSSR. Pod obshchei red. K.N.Plotnikova. Moskva, Izd-vo ekon. lit-ry, 1962. 267 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut ekonomiki Akademii nauk SSSR (for Pankrat'yev).
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Plotnikov).
(Wage payment systems) (Costs, Industrial)

MANZA, A.P.; MASLOVA, N.S., doktor ekon. nauk, red.

[Correspondence between the growth of labor productivity and wages in industry in the Moldavian S.S.R.]
Sootnoshenie rosta proizvoditel'nosti truda i zarabotnoi platy v promyshlennosti Moldavskoi SSR. Kishinev, Kartia moldoveniaske, 1965. 78 p. (MIRA 18:9)

L 34375-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6010717

SOURCE CODE: UR/0189/66/000/001/0098/0100

AUTHOR: Sudakov, F. P.; Klitina, V. I.; Maslova, N. T.

ORG: Analytic Chemistry Department, Moscow State University (Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Extractive photometric determination of phosphorus and silicon in the form of their reduced heteropoly acids

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya II. Khimiya, no. 1, 1966, 98-100

TOPIC TAGS: phosphorus, silicon, phosphorus compound, molybdenum compound, silicon compound, photometric analysis

ABSTRACT: An attempt was made to develop selective and sensitive methods of determining phosphorus and silicon by combining extraction with reactions of reduction of phosphomolybdic acid (PMA) and silicomolybdic acid (SMA) by stannous oxalate. The reduction products of PMA and SMA, obtained at both pH 1.8 and pH 5.0, are satisfactorily extracted with oxygen- and nitrogen-containing extractants, and their extractability depends strongly on the acidity of the aqueous phase, nature of the extractant, and other factors. As a rule, the extractability of reduced PMA and SMA improves with increasing acidity, but optimum conditions exist at pH 5.0. The extracts are stable with time and obey Beer's law. The most suitable method for determining phosphorus

UDC: 541.14 + 541.15 + 772/773

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ACC NR: AP6010717

involves the reduction of PMA at pH 1.8 and its extraction with a 0.5% dioctylamine solution in a 1:1 chloroform - isoamyl alcohol mixture, followed by photometric analysis of the extract at 740 mμ. In the photometric determination of silicon, the best sensitivity is provided by a method in which SMA reduced at pH 1.8 is extracted with a 1% dioctylamine solution in isoamyl alcohol, and a method in which SMA reduced at pH 5.0 is extracted with a 0.5% dioctylamine solution in a chloroform - isoamyl alcohol mixture. The procedures employed in the determinations are described.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUM DATE: 20Aug65/ ORIG REF: 001/ CTH REF: 001

Cord

2/2 92

MASLOVA, O.I.

LEVCHENKO, D.N.; AGAFONOV, A.V.; PAZHITNOV, V.N.; MASLOVA, O.I.;

Producing liquid motor fuels from shale tar. Khim. i tekhn. topl.
i masel no.8:65-71 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Tar) (Liquid fuels)

42461

S 150772 00 0000

AUTHORS: Nikolayeva, V.G., Korobov, B.P., Duzhina, A.Y., and the
Technical Sciences, Maslova, O.I., Engelen.

TITLE: The making of gas turbine fuel from gas turbine fuel.

SOURCE: *Bozha's korrozivny dvigateley vnutrennego sgoraniya i gazoturbina*
ustanovok. Ybes' sovet nauchno-tekhn. obshchest. Moscow
Maslova, 1962, 117-131.

TEXT: The problems of the employment of gas turbines, with their high
is contingent on the availability of inexpensive fuels. Most endeavors in the
tion of gas-turbine fuels, in the USSR as well as abroad, have tended toward
utilization of secondary distillates and residual petroleum products and have, there-
fore, encountered difficulties arising from the high ash content. The basic
ment is an upper limit to the V content (no more than 50%) of the specifi-
tions established by major fuel specification-making agencies relative
V, Na, and S content, viscosity, and congelation point are tabulated. It is
usually, contain significant amounts of V, residues of wax-S or wax-S
(F-12), are low V, but en frous bunker -1 °C (15 °C) and in some
boiler fuel and in -50, 20 °C, contain as much as 10 times the fuel.

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The mixing of gas can be done

maximum amount of time is 10 minutes. The gas should
be used safely as long as the gas is not used in a
high-S crude may contain a large amount of sulfur
front residues. Sulfur residues are found in the
most of the crude oil. The sulfur residues are
tar portion of the crude oil. The sulfur residues
decrease in concentration as the crude oil is refined.
to -70, but it is not recommended to use sulfur
sulfur residues. The sulfur residues are found in the
have elevated concentration of sulfur residues.
decrease in concentration as the crude oil is refined.
possible means of removing sulfur residues from
US oil crudes are reported to be the use of
hydrodesulfurization, which is a process that
the use of stationary and mobile desulfurization
columns were installed. The sulfur residues are
crude oils, either empty or filled with sulfur
residues. The sulfur residues are found in the
oil. The weight ratio of sulfur residues is
(R1461), -417, and -607, which are the sulfur residues.

LX

The making of diesel engine fuels.

sulfurous oils of the type of engine and bunker fuel oils content than that of boiler fuel oils. Stationary gas turbines designed for the combustion of residual fuels, with provision for and introduction of anti-corrosion additives. Additional research tests are needed to develop qualitative fuel specifications, similar to Union GOCT (GOST) Standards, and proceed to the processing of the petrochemical processing plants. There are 5 types of fuels.

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Class 4/4

NIKOLAYEVA, V.G.; DUKHNINA, A.Ya.; KOROBOV, B.F.; MASLOVA, O.I.;
LEVINSON, G.I.; PERCHENKO, A.A.; Primal uchastiye
SHCHEKOL'TSOVA, M.A., inzh.

Production of gas turbine fuels from coking distillates.
Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 7 no. 3:20-22 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po
pererabotke nefiti i gaza i polucheniya iskusstvennogo
zhidkogo topliva.

(Petroleum as fuel)

MASLOVA, O. S.

Esophagus - Foreign Bodies

First aid in esophageal foreign bodies. Med. sestra No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

MASLOVA, O.V., kand.istoricheskikh nauk; CHABROV, G.N., dotsent, otv.red.

[Survey of Russian journeys and expeditions to Central Asia. Part 3]
Obzor russkikh puteshestvii i ekspeditsii v Sredniuiu Aziiu. Chast'
III 1869-1880. Sost. O. V. Maslova. Tashkent, 1962. 180 p.
(Tashkent. Universitet. Materialy k bibliografii, no.9). (MIRA 16:5)
(~~Asia~~, Central-Russian exploration)

MASLOVA, O.V., kand. ist. nauk; CHABROV, G.N., otv. red.

[Survey of Russian travels and expeditions to Central
Asia] Obzor russkikh puteshestvii i ekspeditsii v Sred-
niuiu Aziiu. Tashkent, Tashkentskii gos. univ.
Pt.3. 1962. 180 p. (MIRA 17:3)

FALINA, N.N.; MASLOVA, R.A.; YAKIMOV, P.A.

Amino acid composition of the mycelium of the fungus *Hydnum*
septentrionale Fr. *Mikrobiologiya* 32 no.2:223-226 Mr-Apr '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR.

SHIVRINA, A.N.; MASLOVA, R.A.

Amino acid composition of humus-type substances formed by some
wood-decaying fungi. Pochvovedenie no.11:63-67 N '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova.

FALINA, N.N.; MASLOVA, R.A.; YAKIMOV, P.A.; ANDREYEVA, S.M.; ALEKSEYENKO, Ye.V.

Some results of studying Basidiomycetes as a source for obtaining
feed proteins and diet-deficient amino acids. Rast. res. 1 no.1:
122-127 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

FOMIN, V.V.; MASLOVA, R.N.

Valence states of P^{32} which is formed in the reaction $S(n,p)P$.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 1 no.2:337-341 F '56. (MLA 9:10)

(Phosphorus--Isotopes)

FOMIN, V.V.; MASLOVA, R.N.; ZAYTSEVA, L.L.

Study of the extraction of nitric acid using the method of isomolar series. Zhur.neorg.khim. 5 no.6:1383-1384 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Nitric acid) (Extraction (Chemistry))

MASLOVA, R. N.

Cand Chem Sci, Diss -- "Study of the mechanism of extraction processes. Extraction of nitric acid and uranyl nitrate with simple esters". Moscow, 1961. 12 pp, 22 cm (Moscow Order of Lenin Chem-Technol Inst imeni Mendeleyev), 200 copies, Not for sale (KL, No 9, 1961, p 177, No 24277). 61-52317

MASLOVA, R.N.; FOMIN, V.V.

Extraction of nitric acid and water with ethyl n-propyl ether and
n-propyl ether. Zhur. neorg. khim. 6 no.3:738-745 Mr '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Nitric acid) (Ether) (Extraction(Chemistry))

FOMIN, V.V.; MASLOVA, R.N.

Extraction of uranyl nitrate from nitric acid solutions by
normal ethers. Ekstr., teor., prim., app. no. 2:19-33 '62.

(Uranyl nitrate)

(Ethers)

(MIRA 15:9)

S/186/62/004/005/003/009
E075/E135

AUTHORS: Maslova, R.N. and Fomin, V.V.

TITLE: Study of the mechanism of extractive processes.
IV. Solvation and hydration of uranyl nitrate in
benzene solutions of simple ethers

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.4, no.5, 1962, 550-560

TEXT: A study was made of the dependence of distribution coefficients (α') of tracer quantities of uranyl nitrate on the concentration of ether in the organic phase during extraction with ethers and benzene. The ethers investigated were: dibutyl (DBE), dipropyl (DPE), ethylpropyl (EPE), and methylbenzyl ether (MBE). For a constant composition of the equilibrium aqueous phase $\lg \alpha'$ varies linearly with the concentration of free extractant. The composition of uranium nitrate solvates $UO_2(NO_3)_2 \cdot (H_2O)_h \cdot (R_2O)_n$, where R_2O - ether molecule in the organic phase, was determined, from the slopes of the extraction curves and from cryoscopic data. The two methods gave similar values for the number n of ether molecules bound in the solvate. For DBE and EPE the values were

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Study of the mechanism of ...

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2.7 to 2.2 and 3.04 to 3.1 respectively. The values of n do not depend on the acidity of the aqueous solution. The number of water molecules bound in the solvate (h) was determined for undiluted ethers and for ether-benzene mixtures. The degree of hydration of $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ falls with decreasing concentration of ethers in the original benzene-ether mixture. Comparing n and h for $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ it was established that trisolvates are formed with EPE and DPE. The value of h changes from about 3 for undiluted EPE to 2.5 for the equimolar mixture of EPE and benzene. The values of $2 < h < 3$ are explained by the existence of di- and trihydrates of $UO_2(NO_3)_2$. In general, for the mixtures of aliphatic ethers with benzene containing excess ether, the hydratosolvates contain equal numbers of molecules of water and ether. Dilution with benzene gives less hydrated solvates. For undiluted MBE, $n \approx 4$ and $h \approx 3$. Dilution reduces h to 2.3 and n to 3.3. The dependence of activity coefficients of hydratosolvates on the molar proportion of benzene N in the solvent mixture is given by $f = 1 - N_{\text{benzene}}/A$, where the reciprocal of hydratosolvate activity is f , and $A = 1$ for EPE and 1.3 for DPE. The molar

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Study of the mechanism of ...

S/186/62/004/005/003/009
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activity coefficients for tracer quantities of $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ in 6.3 M and 4.25 M HNO_3 are 2.15 and 1.41 respectively. The latter activities agree well with those calculated from the constants for the extraction of $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ with MBE from 4.3 M HNO_3 . Assuming that the organic phases are ideal solutions, the constants for the formation of the hydratosolvates were calculated to be

4.3×10^{-4} , 9.0×10^{-4} , 9.2×10^{-4} and 2.8×10^{-4} for $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 3 \text{MBE}$, $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3 \text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 4 \text{MBE}$, $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3 \text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 3 \text{EPE}$, and $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3 \text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 3 \text{DPE}$ respectively.

There are 2 figures and 5 tables.

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1961

Card 3/3

GRECHKO, V.V.; MASLOVA, R.N.; SHKARENKOVA, L.S.; SILINA, Ye.I. [deceased]
VARSHAVSKIY, Ya.M.

Effect of heavy water on the properties of DNA and proteins. Dokl.
AN SSSR 152 no.3:740-742 S '63. (MIRA 16: 2)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom V.A.Engel'gardtom.

~~GRUNBERGER~~, D.; MASLOVA, R.N.; SORM, P.

Effect of 8-azaguanine on the synthesis of pulse-labeled ribonucleic acid in *Bacillus cereus*. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.1:152-160 Ja'64

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for Grunberger and Sorm).
2. Institute of Radiation and Physicochemical Biology, Moscow (for Maslova).

MASLOVA. S. G.

BOGDANOV. O. S., RIZELVAL'TER, B. V. and MASLOVA, S. G. "On the effect of frothing agents on the rate of rise of air bubbles in flotation pulp", Nauch.-inform. byulleten' (Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. i proyekt. inst. mekhan. obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh), 1948, No. 2, p. 14-16.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

MASLOVA, S. G.

USSR/Engineering - Ore Dressing
Flotation

Mar 50

"The Effect of the Frothing Agent on the Air Content in Flotation Pulp," O. S. Bogdanov,
B. V. Kiseval'tor, S. G. Maslova, Sci Res Inst of Mech Treatment of Ores, 5¹ pp

"Is Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 3

Describes experiments on subject and concludes frothing agent has definite influence
on magnitude of air concentration in pulp by decreasing floating speed of bubbles and
preventing their coalescence.

158742

Country :USSR
 Category :Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics.
 Abs. Jour :Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1953, No 103721
 Author :Severin, V. A.; Maslova, S. N.; Gracheva, I. V.
 Institut. :--
 Title :Conversion Processes of Streptomycin Mannoside into Streptomycin A.
 Orig. Pub. :Mikrobiologiya, 1957, 26, No 5, 580-585
 Abstract :The production of streptomycin A by two-day, washed actinomyces mycelia in a phosphate buffer with two percent glucose is increased by an average of 1.85 times in the presence of streptomycin mannoside sterilized in an autoclave or filtered through a Seitz filter. This corresponds to a possible theoretical increase in activity through the complete conversion of streptomycin mannoside into streptomycin A. Conversion of streptomycin mannoside into streptomycin A occurs at the same rate in the absence or in the presence of glucose, but depends on the age and mass of the mycelia. It is most active with two-day-old mycelia.--M. I. Nakhimovskaya.
 Card: 1/1

F-29

OGIYENKO, V.S.; MASLOVA, S.V. (g. Irkutsk)

Working with small quantities of reagents. Khim. v shkole 13
no.6:70-75 N-D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Chemistry--Experiments)

YEVREINOVA, T.N.; MASLOVA, S.V.; YERMOKHINA, T.M.; SIZOVA, T.P.

Effect of temperature on nucleic acids of *Aspergillus fumigatus*.
Mikrobiologiya 29 no. 4:516-522 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(ASPERGILLUS) (NUCLEIC ACIDS)
(TEMPERATURE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

AGOL, V.I.; MASLOVA, S.V.; CHUMAKOVA, M.Ya; AVGUSTINOVICH, G.I.

Chromatographic fractionation of poliovirus populations. Acta virol. 6 no.3:253-257 MY '62.

1. Institute of Poliomyelitis and Viral Encephalitis, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.
(POLIOMYELITIS VIRUSES chem) (CHROMATOGRAPHY)

AGOL, V.I.; MASLOVA, S.V.; CHUMAKOVA, M.Ya.

Correlation between chromatographic behavior and some other
properties of poliomyelitis virus variants. Biokhimiia 27
no.6:1071-1078 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut poliomyelita i virusnykh entsefalitov AMN SSSR, Moskva.

^ USSR / Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Essential Oil- M-7
Bearing. Toxins.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6489

Author : ~~Maslova, T. A.~~

Inst : Sukhuml Zonal Experimental Station

Title : Contribution to the Problem of Geranium
Selection

Orig Pub : Tr. Sukhumsk. zonal'n. opytn. st. efiro-
maslichn. kul'tur, 1957, vyp 2, 19-34

Abstract : Pink geranium (Pelargonium roseum Willd.)
is characterized by a low yield of essential
oil (0.11 - 0.12% of green mass), poor
implanting capacity and the spread form of
its shrubs, which makes mechanized soil culti-
vation difficult in the period of vegetation.
New hybrid geranium forms with high oil

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. USSR / Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Essential Oil- M-7
Bearing. Toxins.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6489

contents which have $2\frac{1}{2}$ - 4 times more oil than pink geranium, and have a higher content of citronellol and geraniol, were developed at the Sukhumi Station of Essential Oil Crops, starting in 1937. The hybrids have good implanting properties (10% higher than pink geranium), high yields of green mass (25 t/ha), and the shrubs have a compact straight shape. This permits one to mechanize the cultivation of the plants and the harvestings of the crop. Part of the hybrids are being tested at the station at the present time; hybrids 220 k-15 and 229 k-40 are bred for subsequent delivery to industry; hybrid No 5 is being tried in the sovkhoses

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. USSR / Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Essential Oil- M-7
Bearing. Toxins.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6489

of Georgia; hybrid 220 k-24 is delivered to industry for implanting. The results obtained by the staff of the station while utilizing various methods of selection are described in detail; the main parental forms producing interesting progeny upon cross breeding (P. roseum, P. capitatum and P. radula) are described; the agrotechny to be used for the mother plants is given. -- A. G. Vyatkina

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MASLOVA, T.A., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; AZAREVICH, O.I.,
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Geranium with high oil content. Trudy VNIISNDV no.3:78-88 '57.
(MIRA 10:9)

1. Sukhonskaya Zonal'naya opyt'naya stantsiya.
(Georgia--Geraniums) (Essences and essential oils)

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants, Medicinal, Essential Oil
 Bearing, Toxins.
 ABS. JOUR. : Ref Zhurn-Biologiy, No.1, 1959, No. 1069
 AUTHOR : Maclova, T.A.
 IN : Sukhumsk Zonal Exper.Station of Essential
 TITLE : A New Form of Essential Oil Bearing Geranium.
 ORIG. PUB. : Selektziya i semenovodstvo, 1957, No.6, 71-72
 ABSTRACT : A new hybrid essential oil bearing geranium,
 220 K-24, has been bred at Sukhumsk Zonal
 Experimental Station of Essential Oil Bearing
 Crops through crossing *Pelargonium capitatum*
 with *P. radula*. The oil of the new cross
 contains 15-20% more citronellol and 2-4% less
 menthol than the pink geranium. An especially
 worthy quality of the hybrid 220 K-24 is its
 straight compact bush form, permitting mechan-
 • Oil Bearing Crops

CARD: 1/2

200

MASLOVA, T.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Increasing the production of tuberose oil. Masl.-zhir.prom.
26 no.2:31-33 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Tuberose)

1 27196-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: ~~AP6017459~~

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/001/0125/0130

2.2
B

AUTHOR: Ginsburg, N. N.; Maslova, T. N.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. Gamaleya, AMN SSSR (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Quantitative evaluation of phagocytosis by macrophages in vitro of anthrax bacilli of differing degrees of virulence. Communication 2. Results of quantitative calculations

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 1, 1966, 125-130

TOPIC TAGS: anthrax, bacteria, experiment animal

ABSTRACT: The article contains a discussion of the results of comparative study of the quantitative aspect of phagocytosis by macrophages obtained from normal and anthrax-immune animals, of anthrax bacilli avirulent (STI-1) and virulent for guinea pigs (Variant 71/12 II of Tsenkovskiy vaccine). The calculations showed that the growth and reproduction of bacteria of strains STI-1 and Tsenkovskiy 71/12 had certain characteristics in the presence of normal and immune macrophages. A quantitative evaluation of the results of the experiments did not reveal any advantage of immune macrophages over normal macrophages in the intensity of phagocytosis, but in the presence of immune cells, inhibition of growth of bacteria of both strains was more noticeable. One can assume that immune and normal macrophages of guinea pigs "attack" bacteria of avirulent and virulent strains with practi-

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UDC: 576.851.55: 612.112.3-083

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ACC NR: AF60171259

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cally identical activity, which varied within the limits of 35-50 cells per 1 mm.
The method worked out by the authors for making calculations made it possible to
obtain data which objectively characterize the process of phagocytosis and its
dynamic development. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 03Dec64

Card 2/2 CC

SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; MASLOVA, T.G.

State of chlorophyll in the leaves of green plants. Trudy Bot.inst.
Ser.4 no.11:97-115 '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Chlorophyll) (Lipoproteins)

MASLOVA, T. G., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Study of the State of ^{the}
~~Chlorophyll-Protein-Lipoid Complex~~ in Leaves ^{as a function of} ~~Depending on~~ the
~~Industrial~~ Individual Development and ^{the} Systematic Position of
Plants." Len, 1957. 22 pp with graphs (Acad Sci USSR, Botanical
Inst im V. L. Komarov), 125 copies (KL, 50-57, 118)

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MASLOVA, T.G.

State of chlorophyll in the plastids of green plants. Bot. zhur.
43 no.1:103-106 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.I. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Chlorophyll)

MASLOVA, T.G.

Extraction of chlorophyll with petroleum ether from leaves of plants
of different taxonomic groups. Bot. zhur. 44 no.3:389-394 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Chlorophyll)

SAPOZHENIKOV, D.I.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; MASLOVA, T.G.

Extractability of chlorophyll with petroleum ether from leaves of
different plants[w.s.i.E.]. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser.4 no.14:89-99 '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Chlorophyll) (Extraction(Chemistry)) (Ligroine)

SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; ALKHAZOV, D.G.; EYDEL'MAN, Z.M.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; LEMBERG, I.Kh.; MASLOVA, T.G.; GIRSHIN, A.B.; POPOVA, I.A.; SAAKOV, V.S.; POPOVA, O.F.; SHIRYAYEVA, G.A.

Incorporation of O^{18} from heavy oxygen water into violaxanthin due to the action of light on plants. Bot. zhur. 46 no. 5:673-676 My '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Oxygen—Isotopes) (Violaxanthin)

SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; MASLOVA, T.G.; POPOVA, I.A.

Pigment extraction from unicellular green algae. Bot. zhur. 46
no.10:1543-1544 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Pigments) (Extraction (Chemistry)) (Algae)

SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; EYDEL'MAN, Z.M.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; MASLOVA, T.G.;
POPOVA, O.F.

Concerning the participation of carotenoids in the process of
photosynthesis. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4 no.15:43-52 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Photosynthesis) (Carotenoids)

SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; MASLOVA, T.G.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; POPOVA, O.F.;
CHERNOMORSKIY, S.A.; SHIRYAYEVA, G.A.

State of pigments in leaves. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4 no.15:
53-67 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Chlorophyll) (Carotenoids)

EYDEL'MAN, Z.M.; SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; MASLOVA, T.G.;
POPOVA, O.P.; SHIRYAYEVA, G.A.

Relation between phosphorylation reactions and the transformation
of xanthophylls in the course of photosynthesis. Trudy Bot. inst.
Ser. 4 no.15:224-233 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Xanthophyll) (Photosynthesis) (Phosphorylation)

HAZHANOVA, N.V.; MASLOVA, T.G.; POPOVA, I.A.; POPOVA, O.F.;
SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; DYDEL'MAN, Z.M. Prinimali uchast'ye:
CHERNOMORSKIY, S.M.; MENITSKAYA, I.M.; SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.,
otv. red.

[Plastid pigments of green plants and the methods of their
study] Pigmenty plastid zelenykh rastenii i metodika ikh
issledovaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 119 p.

(MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Botanicheskiy institut. 2. Labora-
toriya fotosinteza Botanicheskogo instituta im. V.L.
Komarova AN SSSR (for all except Sapozhnikov).

SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; EYDEL'MAN, Z.M.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; MASLOVA, T.G.; POPOVA, O.F.;
SHIRYAYEVA, G.A.

Characteristics of the light reaction of xanthophyll conversion under
conditions of anaerobiosis. Bot.zhur. 49 no.10:1463-1465 0 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

ACCESSION NR: AP4012981

S/0020/64/154/004/0974/0977

AUTHORS: Sapozhnikov, D.I.; Alkhazov, D.G.; Eydel'man, Z.M.;
Bazhanova, N.V.; Lemberg, I. Kh.; Maslova, T.G.; Girshin,
A.B.; Popova, I.A.; Saakov, V.S.; Popova, O.F.;

TITLE: Participation of xanthophylls in oxygen transport during
photosynthesis

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 154, no. 4, 1964, 974-977

KEYWORDS: xanthophyll, oxygen transport, photosynthesis, labeled
oxygen green algae, chlorella species, O sup 18 determination,
carotene, chlorophyll, chromatography, F sup 18

ABSTRACT: Labeled oxygen was used in a suspension of unicellular
green algae species chlorella pyrenoidosa to study transformation
reactions of violaxanthin and lutein. In addition, other pigment
fractions were investigated under the influence of light. The
H₂O¹⁸ suspension, enriched with O¹⁸ (68%), was exposed for 30 min-

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012981

utes to the light source. Chromatographic determinations of 4 pigment zones, carotene with colorless lipids, chlorophylls (masking neoxanthin), lutein and violaxanthin were made. These were then eluted and concentrated, followed by transformation of O^{18} into the radioactive isotope F^{18} , using cyclotron and 4 Mev proton irradiation of a film of each pigment fraction on a tantalum disk. The (figured) activities of the various pigments were calculated per 100 μ g of substance and a 46 microcoulomb charge carried by the protons during 4 hours following irradiation, excluding the cosmic-ray background. Standard error was at most 5%. All fractions with the exception of lutein were strongly labeled following exposure to the light, and the latter indicated the absence of O participation in the OH groups at the lutein rings. It was concluded that an exchange occurred between the epoxy oxygen of violaxanthin and the O^{18} in the water, thus confirming participation of the xanthophylls in oxygen transport during photosynthesis. O^{18} also enters the lipid fractions of carotene and the composition of the substances accompanying the chlorophylls in the chromatogram. Orig. art. has:

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012981

3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova Akademii
nauk SSSR (Botanical Institute, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Mar63

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 013

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; MASLOVA, T.G.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.; POPOVA, O.F.

Kinetics of the inclusion of O^{18} from heavy oxygen water into the violaxanthin molecule. Biofizika 10 no.2:349-351 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

SAPPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; MASLOVA, T.G.; BAZHANOVA, N.V.

Metabolism of xanthophylls in the absence of carboxy dioxide.
Biokhimiia 30 no.5:1055-1058 S-U 1965. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya fotosinteza Botanicheskogo instituta imeni V.L.
Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

GINSBURG, N.N.; MASLOVA, T.N.

Phagocytic capacity in cellular elements of macrophage cultures in vitro. Report No. 2. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.4:62-66 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni Tarasevicha.

MASLOVA, T.N.

Production of a macrophage culture in vitro and a morphological study of its cellular elements. Report No.1. Zh. mikrobiol. 40 no.7: 98-102 J1'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni Tarasevicha.

MASLOVA, T.N.

Use of macrophages in vitro in quantitative evaluation of phagocytosis of anthracis bacilli of various rate of virulence. Report No.1: Principles of the method and its reliability. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42-no.11: 124-126 N '65. (AIRA 18:12)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR. Submitted March 17, 1965.

MASHKOVICH, L.A.; MASLOVA, T.F.; KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.

Phase analysis of tungsten-base materials. Konstr. uglegraf.
mat. no.1:308-313 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

ACCESSION MARK: AT5003520

AUTHOR: Mashkovich, L. A.; Maslova, T. P.; Kutaynikov, A. S.

TITLE: Phase analysis of materials based on tungsten

SOURCE: Konstruktsionnyye uglegrafitovyye materialy (Carbon and graphite construction materials); sbornik trudov, no. 1. Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1964, 308-313

TOPIC TAGS: titanium carbide, tungsten steel, carbon steel, metallurgical research, electrolysis, chemical analysis

the phase analysis method for studying materials which
of titanium carbide, 5, 50 and
the state of the

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Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032810006-0"

L 38084-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003520

isolating these components by electrolysis. The phase composition of W-C-TiC and Mo-C-TiC materials was established. The data of the chemical analysis were confirmed by x-ray analysis. Orig. art. has: 3 tablen.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

mc
Card 2/2

L 29525-65 EMP(m)/EWP(e)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) PF-L/Ps-L/Ps-L
IJP(c) AT/WH/JD/JC

ACCESSION NR: AP4035081

S/0032/64/000/005/0522/0524

AUTHORS: Mashkovich, L. A.; Kuteynikov, A. F.; Maslova, T. P.

TITLE: Phase analysis of materials made of tungsten and tungsten carbide

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, no. 5, 1964, 522-524

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten, carbide, phase composition, electrochemical process, electrolyte/ LP 58 potentiometer

ABSTRACT: An electrochemical method was used to determine the phase composition of tungsten base powder materials. It was found that an electrochemical method utilizing citric acid in the electrolyte is best for quantitatively determining tungsten in the presence of tungsten carbide.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

L 29525-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4035081

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001032810006-0

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032810006-0"

MASHKOVICH, L.A.; KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.; MASLOVA, T.P.

Electrochemical separation of tungsten and titanium carbide.
Zav. lab. 30 no.7:788-791 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

:

L 47352-66 E-1(1) GW

ACC NR: AR6029441

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/005/B004/B004

AUTHOR: Maslova, T. V.

TITLE: Minimum vertical angles at which the radio theodolite "Malakhit" provides rated accuracy in measurements of angle coordinates of radiosondes

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 5B46

REF SOURCE: Sb. rabot Alma-Atinsk. gidrometeorol. observ., vyp. 1, 1965, 55-66

TOPIC TAGS: aerological measurement, wind velocity measurement, wind direction measurement, radio theodolite, wind observation, radiosonde

ABSTRACT: Minimum vertical angles are determined for radio theodolites operating under actual operating conditions within the aerological network of the Kazakh SSR. The study was conducted in a series of control and comparative observations made in accordance with methods recommended by the Central

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.501.81

L 47352-66

ACC NR: AR6029444

Aerological Observatory (TsAO). A comparison is made of the observation procedures adapted. According to the author, control observations of radiosondes made during the operational period are the most effective. Errors in the measurement of wind velocity and direction beyond the limits of the operating angle are analyzed. A conclusion was made that there is a possibility of increasing the operational angle for individual stations by 2—6° as compared with the rated angle without substantially lowering the accuracy of observations. [Translation of abstract] (G. Trifonov) [SP]

SUB CODE: 04/

Card 2/2 mt

L 27057-66

ACC NR. AF6007B40

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/001/0200/0201

AUTHOR: Yershov, Yu. A.; Maslova, V. G.

ORG: Branch of the Institute of Chemical Physics AN SSSR, Chernogolovka (Filial instituta khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Ultraviolet illuminator for the RE-1301 radiospectrometer¹⁰

SOURCE: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1966, 200-201

TOPIC TAGS: *radiospectrometer, electric lamp* / RE-1301 radiospectrometer, DRSh-1000 lamp

ABSTRACT: The illuminator described (Fig. 1) was developed to permit direct illumination of an epr test sample directly in the resonator of the radiospectrometer. There are now published detailed descriptions of such illuminators, and the presently used illuminator suffers from shortcomings due to its complexity and optical losses. The new illuminator is claimed to have a large transmission and be of simple construction and low in cost. If an ac-operated DRSh-1000 lamp¹⁰ is used as the light source, a flux on the order of several watts can be produced in the spectrometer resonator. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

INDEX CODE: 42, 09, 14/

GROUP DATE: 27.0000

Cord 1/2

UDC: 539.28.078

I 27057-66

ACC NR: AF6007840

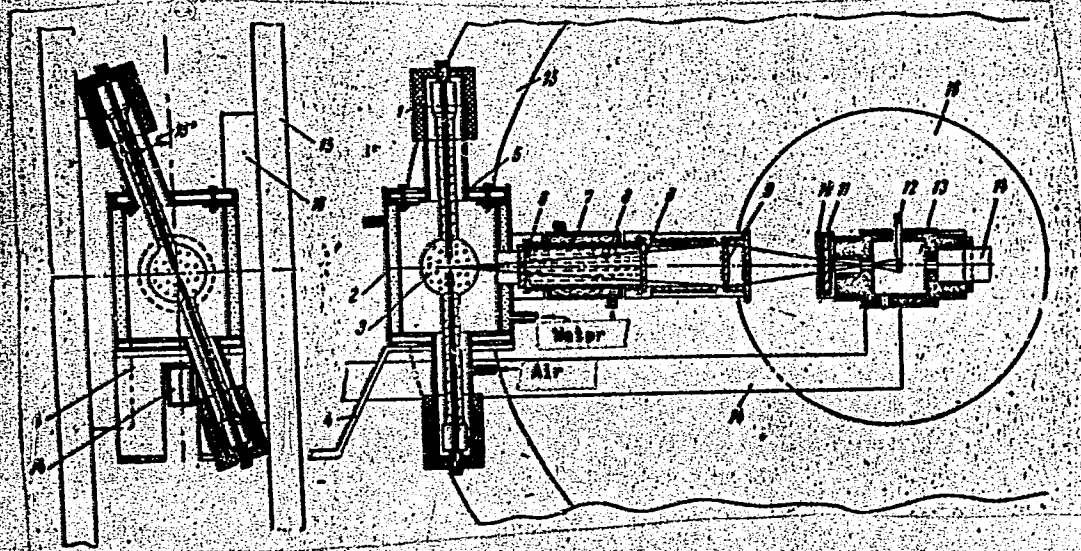


Fig. 1. UV illuminator. 1 - Mounting mt, 2 - case, 3 - lamp, 4 - bracket, 5 - cover, 6 - quartz plate, 7 - cooling, 8 - liquid filter, 9 - quartz lens, 10 - filter holder, 11 - glass filter, 13 - resonator, 14 - waveguide

SUB CODE: 20, 09/ SUBM DATE: 27Jan65

Card 2/2 FV

MASLOVA, V.M.

Synthetic theory of cubic curves. Uch. zap. MOPI 123:353-379 '63.

Properties of triangles and quadrilaterals inscribed in a cubic curve. Ibid.:381-385

Construction of a cubic curve on nine points based on A.A. Glagolev's definition. Ibid.:387-389

Point quadruples. Ibid.:391-393 (MIRA 17:4)

MASLOVA V.N.

KOLESNIK, A.G., inzhener; MASLOVA, V.N., inzhener.

Using tagged atoms to study the penetration of feeder heads into
the ingot. Stal' 16 no.12:1130-1133 D '56. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Steel ingots) (Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

MASLOVA, V. N., and KOLESNIK, A. G.

"Investigations of the Penetration of Heated Charges in the Body of a Bar, with the Radioactive Isotopes" a paper read at the International Metallurgists' Conference, Moscow 26-30 June 56

SO:CS-3,302,240, 11 Jan 57.

Maslova V. N.

24(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2117

**Soveshchaniye po eksperimental'noy tekhnike i metodam vysokotemper-
turnykh issledovaniy, 1956**

Экспериментальная техника и методы исследования при высокотемпературных; труды совещания экспериментальных методов и методов исследования при высоких температурах; Transactions of the Conference on Experimental Techniques and Methods of Investigation at High Temperatures) Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959. 789 p. (Series: Азандия наука SSSR. Институт металлургии, комиссия по физико-химическим вопросам промышленности) 2,200 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: A.M. Samarin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A.L. Bankvitsker.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists and metallurgical engineers.

COVERPAGE: This collection of scientific papers is divided into six parts: 1) thermodynamic activity and kinetics of high-temperature processes 2) constitution diagram studies 3) physical properties of liquid metals and alloys 4) new analytical methods and production of pure metals 5) pyrometry, and 6) general questions. For more specific coverage, see Table of Contents.

Experimental Techniques and Methods (Cont.)

Experimental Techniques and Methods (Cont.)

The largest number of samples showing radioactivity consisted of those ingots with the shortest holding time after teasing. The smallest number of such samples were those which were held for a period of 1-1 1/4 hours after teasing. In cases of identical holding time, the greatest radioactivity was observed in those ingots which had been heated with hot-topping additions of 10% and 20% ²³⁸Pu. The addition of 10% ²³⁸Pu, which contained the addition was "pyrolytic", a thermal-type mixture. Thus it was shown that the depth of penetration depends on the holding time after teasing and on the type of hot-topping addition.

✓
Kolinnikov, Ye. S., and A.M. Samarin. Effect of Runner Heads on the Contamination of Ball Bearing Steel With Nonmetallic Inclusions

card 29/32

2

BOGDANOVA, N.G., inzh.; MASLOVA, V.N., inzh.

Studying chemical heterogeneity in ingots of killed steel.
Steel 22 no.10:907-909 0'62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Steel ingots—Testing) (Steel—Analysis)

BOGDANOVA, N.G.; MASLOVA, V.N.

Structural heterogeneity of killed steel ingots. Stal' 23
no.8:742-746 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Steel—Metallography) (Steel ingots)

BOGDANOVA, N.G.; MASLOVA, V.N.

Distribution of nonmetallic inclusions in a killed steel
ingot. Stal' 24 no.8:703-704 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

VOROZHTSHEV, V.I., Inst.; YEREMIN, P.V., Inst.; MAKLOVA, V.N., Inst.

Effect of aluminum on the contamination by nonmetallic inclusions, the plasticity at high temperatures, and the mechanical properties of steel. Stal' 25 no.8:852-854 S. '66. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

MASLOVA, V.N.; LALAYEV, E.M.

Investigation of the vibroinsulating characteristics of packing materials used in interstory coverings. Sbor. trud. MISI no.50: 20-30 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AT7004212

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0164/0169

AUTHORS: Bogdanova, N. G.; Maslova, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of structural inhomogeneity in steel ingots of carbon and alloy steels by means of radioactive isotopes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Eksperimental'naya tekhnika i metody vysokotemperaturnykh izmereniy (Experimental techniques and methods of high temperature measurement). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 164-169

TOPIC TAGS: carbon steel, alloy steel, steel, metallographic analysis, radioactivity, isotope / 20 steel, 20Kh steel, 18KhGT steel, 65G steel, 3 steel, 30KhGT steel

ABSTRACT: The effect of the chemical composition and of casting technique on the structural inhomogeneity of carbon and alloy steels, 20, 20Kh, 18KhGT, 65G, 3, 30KhGT, and others, was studied. The structural inhomogeneities were determined for various alloys by the radioactive isotopes technique, P^{32} and S^{35} content, deep etching, sulfur imprints, ultrasonic method, chemical and microchemical composition, and metallographic analysis, respectively. The experimental results of the radioactive isotope experiments are shown graphically. It was found that the radioactive isotope method for determining structural inhomogeneities in steel is capable of

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7004212

yielding precise data on the internal structure of steel ingots. The study also showed that specimens cast into molds insulated with luncerite exhibited a more pronounced structural inhomogeneity than specimens cast into molds insulated with chamotte. Orig. art. has: 3 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 006/

OTH REF: 001

Cord 2/2

LISKUN, I.G.; MASLOVA, V.P.

Recent fresh water verticillate Siphonaeas from the Quaternary
sediments of the Altai. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no.6:1368-1370
Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
A.L. Yanshinym.

SHATALOV, A.Ya.; KRAVCHENKO, T.A.; MASLOVA, V.V.

Part 2: Iron corrosion in an uneven concentration of inhibitors
and oxidizers in neutral solutions. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i
khim.tekh. 7 no.2:227-231 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra fizicheskoy
khimii.

MASLOVA, Ye.B ; TRUBINA, V.I.

Lysogenicity of the paratyphoid fever A and B bacteria. Zhur.
mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.11:73-79 '65. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut vaktsin i syverotok imeni Mechnikova.

ACC NR: AP6032248

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/009/0118/0121

AUTHOR: Maslova, Ye. B.

ORG: Moscow Vaccine and Sera Institute *Im. Mechnikov* (Moskovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok)

TITLE: Lysogenicity of typhoid bacteria

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 9, 1966, 118-121

TOPIC TAGS: typhoid bacteria, bacteriophage, Lysogeny, virulent bacteria, disease diagnosis, clinical method, *INFECTIVE DISEASE, BACTERIA*

ABSTRACT: Bacteriophages were found in 16 of 42 typhoid cultures from the Anderson type culture collection. Five bacteriophages were isolated and studied; none lysed the parent culture but two lysed the strain 0901 culture. A culture resistant to one type of phage neutralized other phagotypes. Lysogenic variants were obtained, including one active toward Shigella.

[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 24Jun65/ OTH REF: 006/

Card 1/1

UDC: 576.851.49.097.35

ACC NR: AP6032248

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/009/0118/0121

AUTHOR: Yaslova, Ye. B.

ORG: Moscow Vaccine and Sera Institute im. Mechnikov (Moskovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok)

TITLE: Lysogenicity of typhoid bacteria

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 9, 1966, 118-121

TOPIC TAGS: typhoid bacteria, bacteriophage, Lysogeny, virulent bacteria, disease diagnosis, clinical method, *INFECTIVE DISEASE, BACTERIA*

ABSTRACT: Bacteriophages were found in 16 of 42 typhoid cultures from the Anderson type culture collection. Five bacteriophages were isolated and studied; none lysed the parent culture but two lysed the strain 0901 culture. A culture resistant to one type of phage neutralized other phagotypes. Lysogenic variants were obtained, including one active toward Shigella.

[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 24Jun65/ OTH REF: 006/

Card 1/1

UDC: 576.851.49.097.35

GEKKER, Inna Yevgen'yevna, kand. tekhn.nauk; STABNIKOV, V.N., doktor
tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; LOVACHEV, L.N., kand. tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; MASLOVA, Ye.F., red.; VOLKOVA, V.G.,
tekhn. red.

[Processes and apparatus of food industries] Protsessy i ap-
paraty pishchevykh proizvodstv. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1963.
290 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Food industry)

(Food machinery)

MASLOVA, Ye.I.

Interaction of lithium, sodium, and aluminum oxides at temperatures of sintering. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.11.Ser.khim.nauk no.3: 36-41 '63.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

MASLOVA, Ye.I.; LILEYEV, I.S.

Interaction of Li_2O , Al_2O_3 , SiO_2 and CaO at fusion temperatures.

Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.1:63-70 '58.

(MIRA 11:8)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Lithium aluminate)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1959 Nr 2, p 75 (USSR)

SOV/137 59 2 2828

AUTHORS: Maslova, Ye. I., Lilejev, I. S

TITLE: On the Reaction Between Lithium, Aluminum, Silicon and Calcium Oxides at Sintering Temperatures (O vzaimodeystvii mezhdru okislami litiya, alyuminiya, kremniya i kal'tsiya pri temperaturakh spekaniya)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Sibirsk. otd. AN SSSR 1958 Nr 4, pp 67-73

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the reaction between the oxides of Li, Al, Si, and Ca and study the effect of CaO on the formation of $\text{Li}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$. The study of the reactions by thermal and microscopic analysis shows that Li_2O_3 does not react with CaO up to a temperature of 1230°C , beyond which temperature the eutectic melting of the mixture begins. During sintering Li_2O displaces CaO from $\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$. The reaction begins at $540 - 600^\circ$. The decomposition of $\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ is fully completed at 1000° . The cake resulting from the sintering of the Al_2O_3 , CaO, and Li_2O mixtures contains $\text{Li}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ and CaO. This proves that Li aluminate is the most stable compound here and that CaO does not impede its formation.

Card 1/1

V V

MASIOVA, Ye.I.

Interaction of Li_2O , SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 and CaO at fusion temperatures.

Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.8:71-82, '58.

(MIRA 11:10)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.

(Fusion) (Lithium oxide) (Alumina) (Silica)

MASLOVA, Ye.I.; LILEYEV, I.S.

Reaction between Li_2O , Al_2O_3 , SiO_2 and CaO at sintering temperatures.

Report No.4: Reaction of lithium silicate with calcium oxide at sintering temperatures. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.6:78-82 '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1.Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Lithium silicate) (Calcium oxide)

17 (1), 21 (3)

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, I. M., Maslova, Ye. I.

SOV/20-126-6-56/67

TITLE: The Effect of X-ray Treatment on the Meristematic Cells of Embryo Stem of Wheat (Deystviye rentgenovskogo oblucheniya na meristemnyye kletki zachatochnogo steblya pshenitsy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 6, pp 1351 - 1353 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: I. M. Vasil'yev proved that the leaves of small wheat plants continue their growth for a week after a X-ray treatment with doses suppressing the growth. After the leaves have reached the 3-fold length of the coleoptiles the growth ceases definitely. On the other hand it was noticed that leaves after a X-ray dose not completely suppressing the growth stay behind the not irradiated leaves in their growth. This holds in the case of leaves already more or less developed whereas the young ones are on the contrary more lengthened but remain more narrow. The leaves appearing still later will be normally broad but seem to be shortened (Refs 1-3). These phenomena are in the first place to be explained by the anatomical changes of the stem rudiment. Figure 1 shows microphotographs of preparations of 5 days old winter wheat plants of the species Nr

Card 1/3

**The Effect of X-ray Treatment on the Meristematic
Cells of Embryo Stem of Wheat**

SOV/20-126-6-56/67

599, not irradiated and irradiated with 3000 r the day before. Also doses of 1000 and 5000 r were applied (Fig 2). This shows that already after 24^h no rudiments of new leaves are formed (doses of 3000 and 5000 r). The cell size increases. After 10 days the stem rudiment is completely disorganized. All meristematic tissues disappear. After a dose of 1000 r the cell size remains unchanged and the meristem is preserved. The higher velocity of development of the leave rudiments is peculiar. In the view of these observations the prolongation of the leaves after growth suppressing doses mentioned at the beginning has to be considered as a consequence of the vacuolization and extension of the cells. No growth takes place here. The earlier occurrence of several rows of the due leaves of plants which were irradiated with doses which do not completely suppress growth is combined with a quicker development of the irradiated leave rudiments. That occurs more probably in connection with a quicker cell division than with the increase of the cells. The growth is, however, not stimulated because the earlier appearing leaves are always more narrow. Their intensive prolongation takes place at the cost of the width.

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